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the contributors had not sufficiently guarded against the suspicion of modernism, viz., in the articles on absolution and apologetics. The correction made in the first of these may be quoted as an example of the care with which the whole work has been supervised. Professor Hanna, of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, had allowed himself to say: "But it is one thing to say that the power of absolution was granted to the Church and another to say that a full realization of the grant was in the consciousness of the Church from the beginning." In the errata we are told to substitute for this passage the following: "Though it is clear that this power of absolution was granted to the Church, and therefore known to the Apostles and their successors, the teaching body of the Church, from the very beginning, still it requires careful study to trace the tradition of this grant (the exercise of this power) and its realization in the practice of the faithful back to the first centuries," etc. The scrupulous care for historical accuracy likewise is illustrated in the errata in connection with the article on St. Anthony of Padua. In the story of the saint's important labors for the faith readers of the first volume had been somewhat surprised to find so much emphasis laid on his miracles, particularly the story "of a horse, which, kept fasting for three days, refused the oats placed before him, till he had knelt down and adored the Blessed Sacrament which St. Anthony held in his hands." The historical evidence for this fact was evidently misinterpreted in one respect, for in the errata we are directed "for horse read mule."

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COPELAND, M. T. *The Cotton Manufacturing Industry of the United States.* Vol. viii. Pp. xii, 415. Price, \$2. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1912.

Mr. Copeland's book presents a very complete analysis of the conditions, both manufacturing and commercial, of one of our most important industries. Practically every phase of the cotton manufacturing industry is discussed, and the factors influencing its development are very ably brought out. Although a large part of the discussion is taken up with conditions in the United States the development of the cotton industry in foreign countries is given sufficient attention to make clear the position of the United States as a present and possible future factor in the world's cotton trade. One of the best features of the book is the way in which Mr. Copeland brings out the effect of the scarcity and high cost of labor in the United States on the stimulation of invention and the development of labor-saving machinery, which have made our cotton-manufacturing industry so different in many ways from that of our European rivals. The book also contains the best discussion of the geographical development of our cotton manufacturing industry that I have ever seen. The analysis of the development of the industry in our Southern States and the effect it is having on the industry of the older sections is especially good.

The changes that are taking place in the commercial organization of the industry are pointed out. A comparison of the costs of manufacture and the

labor conditions in this country is made with similar conditions in the great European cotton manufacturing districts. The book impresses one as an impartial and careful study, based on wide research and personal investigation. Studies of this kind, making clear the conditions and progress of our great industries, are of especial value in throwing light on some of the great industrial problems that are confronting us at the present time.

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FAIRCHILD, HENRY P. *Immigration*. Pp. xi, Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The purpose of this book is to treat immigration not simply as an American public problem, but as a sociological phenomenon of world-wide significance. The author frankly acknowledges the difficulty of carrying out such a purpose completely, owing both to the enormous mass of data to be collected and digested and to the highly dynamic nature of the subject.

In fact, the subject matter of the book is almost entirely drawn from American sources. It seems to us, however, that without delving too deeply into European material, Professor Fairchild could have made profitable use of a prolific modern literature on migration in the countries where emigration is as much of a public problem as immigration is for us. Italy, for example, has a voluminous output of reports, books and articles which are most suggestive and interesting. We note that the author's bibliography is almost barren of such references. On the other hand the study of American sources is comprehensive and painstaking.

The historical survey of immigration to this country up to 1882 gives some interesting material not generally available. The description of modern conditions covers more familiar ground. In the discussion of the effect of immigration we should be better satisfied if Professor Fairchild would give briefly the facts upon which to base some of his conclusions rather than a string of opinions of "eminent authorities." This leads to the suspicion that the "imposing weight of authoritative opinion" which he adduces, is called upon to eke out gaps in the data.

As to practical policy the author advocates a radical restriction of immigration until such time as some form of international regulation can be adopted, based upon sound social principles, and taking all interests into consideration. His general conclusion is that immigration as at present conducted, while not an unmixed evil to any of the parties concerned, involves many serious disadvantages to this country, to the countries of origin and to the immigrant himself.

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FULLER, SIR BAMFFYLDE. *The Empire of India*. Pp. x, 394. Price \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

This is the best of the volumes appearing on this interesting series describing the British colonies. In interest, of course, India to the average reader